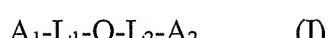


IN THE CLAIMS

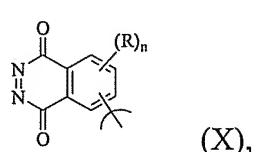
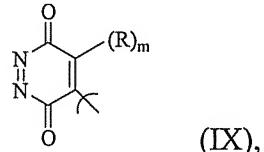
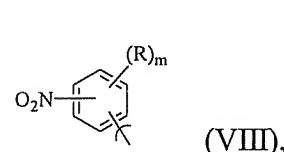
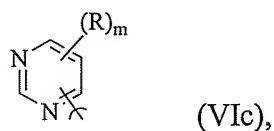
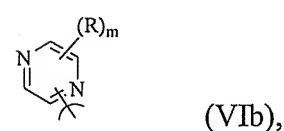
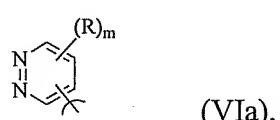
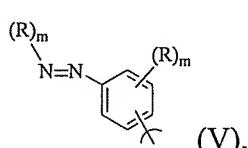
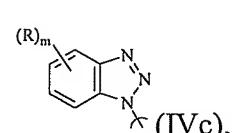
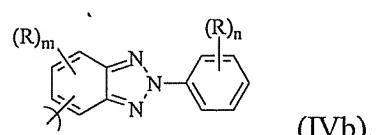
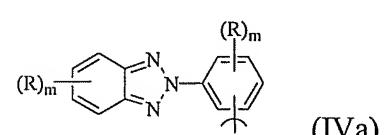
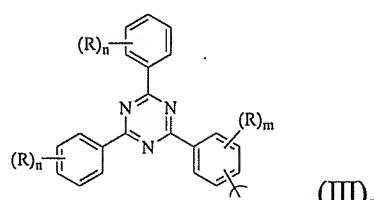
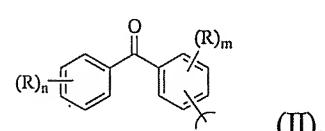
1. (Previously Presented) A method for crosslinking one or more molecules, comprising
photoactivating a photactivatable crosslinker in the presence of the one or more molecules by multi-photon excitation, wherein the crosslinker comprises at least two photoactive groups covalently linked by a bridging moiety, and further wherein the point volume of the activation produces a structural element that has at least one dimension of less than about 1 micron; and
crosslinking the one or more molecules with the activated crosslinker, wherein the crosslinking produces a three-dimensional structure, wherein the photoactive groups are selected from the group consisting of benzophenones, triazines, chromophore-substituted halomethyl-s-triazines, pyrazines, pyrimidines, pyradizines, benzotriazoles, nitrobenzenes, phenyldiazenes, pyridazine diones, phthalazine diones, and a combination comprising at least one of the foregoing photoactive groups.
2. (Cancelled)
3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the photactivatable crosslinker is substantially water-soluble.
4. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the photactivatable crosslinker comprises at least one acid or acid salt.
5. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 4, wherein the acid salt is the alkali or alkaline earth metal salt of a carboxylate, formate, nitrate, phosphate, phosphonate, phosphinate, sulfate, or sulfonate.
6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 3, wherein the photactivatable crosslinker comprises at least one base or base salt.

7. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the photoactivatable crosslinker comprises at least one group capable of hydrogen bonding with water.

8. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the photoactivatable crosslinker has the structure (I)



wherein A_1 and A_2 are the same or different photoactive groups, wherein A_1 and A_2 are selected from the group consisting of comprising



, and a combination of these photoactive groups, wherein

each R in the formulas are independently selected from an ionic moiety; a saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted C₁₋₃₆ alkyl, saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted C₃₋₃₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₆₋₃₆ aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₇₋₄₂ alkylaryl; two R groups together may form a fused cyclic or heterocyclic group such as a cycloalkyl or aryl; a halogen, hydroxyl, amino, substituted amino, amide, alkoxy, carboxyl, carboxy ester, phosphate ester, phosphonate ester, sulfate ester, sulfonate ester, sulfhydryl group, or hydrocarbonoxy group optionally comprising one of the foregoing hydrocarbon groups

n is 0 to 5 and m is 0 to 4;

L₁ and L₂ are linking groups; and

Q is a bridging moiety.

9. (Original) The method of claim 8, wherein the bridging moiety is a divalent, saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted C₁₋₃₆ alkyl, saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted C₃₋₃₆ cycloalkyl, saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted C₃₋₃₆ methylcycloalkyl, C₆₋₃₆ aryl, C₇₋₄₂ alkylaryl, C₇₋₄₂ aralkyl, C₁₋₁₈ heterocycle, a polyalkylene glycol, polyolefin, polybutadiene, polyisoprene, polyamide, polyester, polysulfone, polyimide, polyamideimide, polysiloxane, polyetherimide, polyether sulfone, polyphenylene sulfide, polyether ketone, polyether ether ketone, polystyrene, polyacrylate, polyacrylonitrile, polyacetal, polycarbonate, polyphenylene ether, polyurethane, polyvinylidene chloride, fluoropolymer, peptide, oligopeptide, oligonucleotide, saccharide, polysaccharide, fatty acid, or lipid.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the photoactivatable crosslinker comprise an acid or acid salt.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the molecule is an amino acid, peptide, oligopeptide, protein, enzyme, myosin, collagen, fatty acid, lipid, ribonucleic acid, deoxyribonucleic acid, oligomer, saccharide, polysaccharide, glycosaminoglycan, cellulose, cytokine, hormone, receptor, growth factor, drug or a mixture comprising at least one of the foregoing molecules.

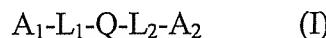
12-13. (Cancelled)

14. (Previously Presented) A product derived by the method of claim 1.

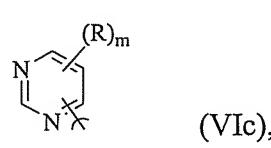
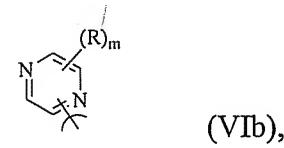
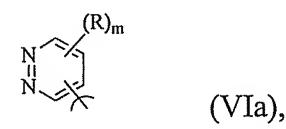
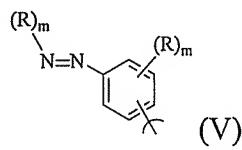
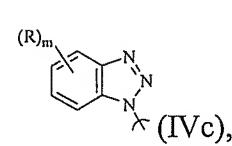
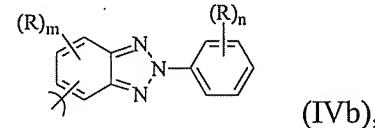
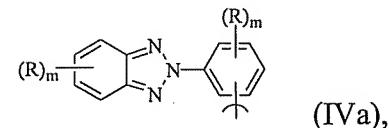
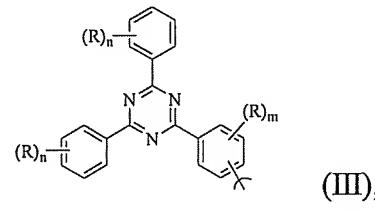
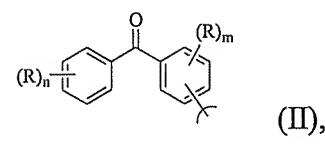
15-27. (Cancelled)

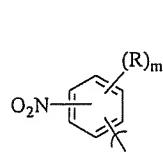
28. (Currently Amended) A method for crosslinking one or more molecules, comprising
photoactivating a photactivatable crosslinker in the presence of the one or more molecules by multi-photon excitation, wherein the crosslinker comprises at least two photoactive groups covalently linked by a bridging moiety, and further wherein the point volume of the activation produces a structural element that has at least one dimension of less than about 1 micron; and

crosslinking the one or more molecules with the activated crosslinker, wherein the crosslinking produces a three-dimensional structure built up from elements with point volumes having at least one dimension of less than about 1 micron; and
wherein the photactivatable crosslinker has the structure (I)

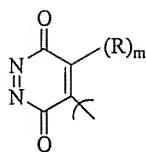


wherein A_1 and A_2 are the same or different photoactive groups, wherein A_1 and A_2 are selected from the group consisting of comprising

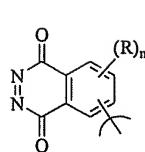




(VIII),



(IX),



(X),

and a combination of these photoactive groups, wherein

each R in the formulas are independently selected from an ionic moiety; a saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted C₁₋₃₆ alkyl, saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted C₃₋₃₆ cycloalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted C₆₋₃₆ aryl, or substituted or unsubstituted C₇₋₄₂ alkylaryl; two R groups together may form a fused cyclic or heterocyclic group such as a cycloalkyl or aryl; a halogen, hydroxyl, amino, substituted amino, amide, alkoxy, carboxyl, carboxy ester, phosphate ester, phosphonate ester, sulfate ester, sulfonate ester, sulfhydryl group, or hydrocarbonoxy group optionally comprising one of the foregoing hydrocarbon groups

n is 0 to 5 and m is 0 to 4;

L₁ and L₂ are linking groups; and

Q is a bridging moiety.

29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the bridging moiety is a divalent, saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted C₁₋₃₆ alkyl, saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted C₃₋₃₆ cycloalkyl, saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted C₃₋₃₆ methylcycloalkyl, C₆₋₃₆ aryl, C₇₋₄₂ alkylaryl, C₇₋₄₂ aralkyl, C₁₋₁₈ heterocycle, a polyalkylene glycol, polyolefin, polybutadiene, polyisoprene, polyamide, polyester, polysulfone, polyimide, polyamideimide, polysiloxane, polyetherimide, polyether sulfone, polyphenylene sulfide, polyether ketone, polyether ether ketone, polystyrene, polyacrylate, polyacrylonitrile, polyacetal, polycarbonate, polyphenylene ether, polyurethane, polyvinylidene chloride, fluoropolymer, peptide, oligopeptide, oligonucleotide, saccharide, polysaccharide, fatty acid, or lipid.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the photoactivatable crosslinker comprise an acid or acid salt.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the molecule is an amino acid, peptide, oligopeptide, protein, enzyme, myosin, collagen, fatty acid, lipid, ribonucleic acid, deoxyribonucleic acid, oligomer, saccharide, polysaccharide, glycosaminoglycan, cellulose, cytokine, hormone, receptor, growth factor, drug or a mixture comprising at least one of the foregoing molecules.